Thank God for Sunday. and beast might repose from labor, and gain fresh strength and vigor with which to continue the faithful due from the creature to the Creator.

demand of us the observance of stated periods of rest; and regarded not these potent paper missiles, but kept evidence of election, is the person elected, until something gusted all France by his coarseness and violence; and ury, in order to aid them—and, undoubtedly hoped, the but in the eager pursuit of gain, in the struggle for power-in the mad excitement of pleasure, these natural World were lost to their High Mightinesses, the States authority, namely, the body of which he has been electlaws are so habitually violated that, without some strong- General of Holland. er sanction, or more assured guarantee than human prudence would afford, no confidence could be felt that the tary Stanton, is a "proclamation" to the people of such a focus as will render the attempt to make Walkerneeded cessation from work would take place—that the Kansas, dated at Lecompton, Oct. 19th, 1857, setting ism a test of Democratic orthodoxy, a thing to be laughlaborer would cease from his toil, the beast be freed from forth their reasons for setting aside the vote of Oxford ed to scorn. his burden, or the slave from his task. The added sanc- precinct, Johnson County, Kansas Territory, thereby tion of religion—the express command of God-affords giving certificates of election to the Free States Candithis guarantee, and another example is shown to illus- dates for the Legislature from the 6th and 10th repretrate the fact that we can best promote our own happiness | sentative districts of said territory, and excluding the -best conserve our own interests -- even in a temporal Pro-slavery Candidates from such districts. The Gov-

decreed that Christianity should be abolished, it was soon forced to return to one of the institutions of reveal- the people of Missouri, etc. ed religion, and, by way of providing a substitute for the Christian Sabbath, to decree that one day in ten should be a holiday of reason, or something of the kind, -at any some illegal voting -enough, perhaps, to vitiate the returns rate, a vacation from work, and even this was found in- from the precinct referred to, and if so, it is plain that

In the solemn, yet cheering services of religion, in the apologized for, and if so, What? mild charities of home, in the softening influence of memory, appropriate to the morrow, may we all be prepared to enter upon the duties of the coming week with hearts refined and refreshed, and with minds invigorated for their better and more faithful discharge.

Daily Journal, 31st ult.

there is, in times like these, least sympathy for those who | ticularly conspicuous at and about the time of election, have played a game against the suffering consumers of interfering with the rights of suffrage, and the sacredness the necessaries of life, and have lost their stakes by the of the ballot-box. Time and again have the authorities bank has paid dividends to the extent of £6,000,000 venture. While the poorest householder, even the been appealed to for the purpose of bringing this matter sterling. Consols had an upward tendency on Friday, widow with her orphan children was paying enormous to their attention, and as often have said authorities ex- closing firm. the wharves of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. kept up at famine prices by the operations of speculators, of law after the fashion of the Plug Uglies was estabhappy to say, have shared in the losses of their misery streets ran with blood, and thousands of peaceful citizens

Upon no class of articles has the reduction of price but Democrats born and raised in the City.

We make no charges against the legitimate dealer in whether it shall not. Time must show. and will receive, little sympathy in their fall.

Specie Coming.

It appears that the Persia just arrived at New York has brought a million dollars in specie. More will follow in the same direction, until, with our California products, the amount of specie in the country will reach a point beyond anything in the history of its commerce. By March or April next, the specie in the country will, in all probability, equal three hundred and twenty to thirty millions of dollars, the largest amount of specie known at anytime. If, after that, the stringency continues, all we monied embarrassment, or deficiency of gold. Business must have become very much entangled indeed.

It would appear that Cotton still keeps up in Europe, indicating more soundness and confidence in the future there, than we have been led to anticipate, or can yet realize. Should this state of things continue, the period of depression on this side must be very materially shortened-should things give way in England, that period may be indefinitely prolonged.

The opinion gains ground in England that the worst of the Indian mutiny is over-that the back of the insurrection is broken-and that it is no longer formidable, save in a financial point of view. The King of Persia evidently thinks so too, since he has abandoned Herat in pursuance of the treaty which he neglected to fulfil when he supposed the hands of England to be permanently tied, and her energies forever crippled. But the has yet to be done, although the turning tide indicates manding them to hold their divisions ready. the approach of one of these things at least.

The Town-Hall ... The Messrs. Wood. To-day, Messrs. J. C. & R. B. Wood, Contractors for the masonry and brick-work of the new Town-Hall and Theatre, will have completed the brick-work on the edifice, laying the cap brick on the pediment. "The form and pressure" of the building can now be seen, and we think ard of Schooner Wm. L. Springs, who was missed from it an imposing one-a noble pile in fact.

We understand that the plastering, rough-casting, etc., elsewhere, which will cause the removal of his residence cidenial drowning."-Daily Journal, 30th ult. from this place. We believe Mr. J. C. Wood has it also in contemplation to remove to some other field of labor.

In parting with citizens whom we have long know and the work of whose hands surround us on all sides, wheresoever their future lot may be cast. We cannot but hope that energy and perseverance may still meet far prevented the realization .- Daily Journal, 30th ult-

"Doesticks" has taken unto himself a wife.

Job, in his tribulation and vexation, wished his enemy would only "write a book," thereby implying the

enemy. The talent of silence was appreciated in those sas, hardly in accordance with the intention of law or To the wearied laborer in the vineyard—to him who who seem to be wholly forgetful of its advantages. Gov. apologetic "proclamation" to the "people of Kansas," come off. Stuttgardt was, however, selected on the exhas worried through a week of " pressure," how pleasant Walker, of Kansas, is one of these-he is perpetually referred to in our last, struck us as something out of joint. is the advent of "a day of rest," and how well-prepared rushing into print, and laying himself open to criticism We see that it and the action it is intended to excuse, is that person to acknowledge and admire the wisdom and animadversion. Were it possible for a man of even goodness that set apart one day in seven on which mun the soundest judgment to be so constantly before the ing in the Territory, and, if the telegraphic correspondnewspaper public, it would be impossible for even this ents from Washington City can be relied on, may, and judgment to sustain its prestige and popularity under indeed, must, lead to his recall and the recall of his man and energetic discharge of the duties pertaining to their such constant and voluminous garrulity. In the number Friday, to wit, Secretary Stanton. several vocations. God set apart one day in seven for and volume of his proclamations and published addresses | It is clearly the duty of the executive officer to give personal recognition of the Empress Eugenie. This inthe good of man, and he enforced its observance by the as Governor of Kansas, he almost equals that redoubt- his certificate to the person or persons who shall appear sanctions of religion. He placed that observance upon ed Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam, who hit upon the from the returns to have the largest number of votes .higher grounds than man's feeble necessities—he linked great and glorious plan of fighting the English and It is not his duty to go behind these returns—that beit with the regard paid to his own glory, with the honor frightening the Yankees of the then colonies of New longs to another tribunal. It is the prerogative of all if he do not resent such imperial impertinence and rude ury. Banks, with over issues of paper, stock-gamblers, A due respect to the laws of our physical being would how the aforesaid English and Yankees were stubborn own members. The person who has the prima facia

The last emanation from Governor Walker and Secrepoint of view-when we most faithfully obey the laws ernor and Secretary say that the returns from said prewhich Infinite Wisdom has placed before us for the reg- cint are not in form of law, that they have gone to the neighbourhood, and are satisfied that no such number of Even when the infidelity of the French Revolution votes could have been polled at that precinct, as the re-

Messrs. Walker and Stanton, that there must have been his Honor, the Judge, we believe, fully joins. such returns ought to be set aside. But there is no need But, ceasing to reason upon the matter, we are con- for a long ad captandum address to the "people of Kantent, for the present, to feel thankful that a day of rest sas;" nor was there any necessity for the proclaiming is at hand, to know that the rigid muscles of labor will officials to state, as they do, that "the consideration that take occasion to relax from their tension, that the tired our party, by this decision, will lose the majority in the brain of the thinker can forget its painful plodding, that Legislative Assembly, does not make our duty in the the noise of traffic will cease throughout the land, and a premises less solemn and imperative." Why this pleadday of calm and peaceful quiet divide the busy weeks of ing? What has the Executive of Kansas in its official market closed steadier. wearing existence. That for one day men will cease to capacity, to do with our own party? What has the sell for cost, cease to hunt for cash, cease to search for proclamation of the Executive of Kansas to do with money. Blessed be the Sabbath-kind and gentle be party? Why plead in extenuation to any party because its influences upon a land over-worked, over-traded, over- of a faithful discharge of duty? And thereupon arises cial cricis had arisen at Lisbon. pressed, where life wears away its freshness, ere its prime the question which the country will ask—Does not an There had been large arrivals of Australian gold in be past, in the stern struggle after wealth, position or apology-an excuse-volunteered beforehand say at once that there is something to be excused—something to be their rates of discount.

> Maryland Election-City of Baltimore. throughout the State of Maryland. It is notorious that | tions.

for some years past, the City of Baltimore has been in the enjoyment of a bad pre-eminence for the riotous conduct of portions of its population, endangering the peace, Market races. Of all the victims of speculative follies or faults, the life and the property of all. This riotousness is parand totally unreasonable prices for her small supplies of pressed themselves satisfied with their own arrangements manner the authorities expected and desired. The reign their ammunition and were fast leaving the city. sustained, in many instances by banks, who we are lished, and Mayor Swann was satisfied, although the Queenstown. were disfranchised,-not simply men of foreign birth,-

been so great as in that of sugar and molasses. Think The triumph or defeat of any particular party in the of the price of sugars ruling in the beginning and middle Maryland election sinks into insignificance, as compared of the year, and then bear in mind that, within a week with the question whether the spirit of republican gov-

properly, does good. The legitimate buyer and seller of | Executive Officer of the State, charged with seeing the sugar fills the proper sphere, and discharges the proper laws administered, and supposing Baltimore to be a part duties of an agent between the producer and the consum- of the State, placed himself in correspondence with the er; and is morally as well as legally entitled to all his fair | Mayor of Baltimore-tendering his services and the fallen through, whose object has been to force the mark- protection of the citizens at the approaching election, et-to create famine prices in the midst of plenty-to and asking the Mayor to co-operate for that end. The ignore the bountiful dispensations of providence, merit, Mayor, in effect says: "Gov. Ligon, you be hangedthings suit me in Baltimore, and if I and my pets are ceased, the principal stores of the city were closed for a satisfied, what have you got to say?" Thereupon Gov. Ligon thinks that he has got something to say. He thinks that he is Governor of the whole State, of which Baltimore is but a part—he thinks that he is sworn to attend to see that the consitutional rights of all the citizens of the State are maintained inviolate—he thinks Mayor Swann, in a letter to the Governor, pubthat he is authorized to employ the whole power of the lished in an extra this afternoon, protests against State for that purpose. He calls upon the military to what he considers an usurpation of municipal authority be in readiness. Forthwith every engine of excitement is set to work, every volunteer soldier is individually can say is, that it has its roots deeper than in a mere threatened if he turns out to obey his commander-in-danger the peace of the city and lead to serious consechief-every officer is to be a marked man. Such is quences. the state of things now. Surely it is a strangly hu-

last week, informs us of a state of things even worse than the papers would lead us to expect-of men attacked in at an early day. . the open streets--strangers at that ;--pistols firing and knives flourishing with perfect impunity. He himself did not escape attack, although he suffered little injury.

Governor T. Watkins Ligon, of Maryland, has employ the military for the protection of voters at the led, unless they voluntarily resign, or unknown fact be approaching election in Baltimore. He applied to the developed justifying their extraordinary proceedings. Mayor of Baltimore, soliciting his co-operation, but received no satisfactory response. He therefore issues this, his proclamation, and has also issued his orders to mail service from Abingdon, Va., to Cumberland Gap. country is not conquered, much less settled, and much the General commanding the 1st and 3d divisions, com-

> The necessity of calling out the military is always a painful one, but circumstances seem to show that that necessity exists in Baltimore now, if it ever can be supposed to exist anywhere.

INQUEST .- Coroner J. C. Wood held an inquest this morning over the body of Edwin E. Gowlden, late stewthat vessel on the night of Friday, the 23d inst.

The deceased was about 28 years of age, a native of yet to be done, will be executed by other hands, acting Hull, England. He leaves a family in Philadelphia .under the same contract-however, as Mr. R. B. Wood His body was recovered this morning from the Cape will enter upon other engagements on and after the 1st Fear River, in the neighborhood of where the vessel was its party before the election, it will most undoubtedly day of November, having received the superintendence lying. He was a man of strictly temperate habits, and have realizing sense of its after the 3d of November of certain United States works on the coast of S. C., and must have fallen overboard accidentally. Verdict "ac-

> AN ODD-SHAPED EAR OF CORN.-We have before us an car or a bunch of ears of corn, which strikes us as rather a curiosity. It consists of one full-grown central ear, and of six smaller and shorter ears growing around

it. The grains on the smaller ears are large and well we cannot do less than wish them success and happiness, filled as are those on the central one, which is perfect, filled as are those on the central one, which is perfect, down to the base, even where surrounded by the shorter ears or "nubbins." It was raised by Mr. Jas. W. Wilthat full reward of which adverse circumstances have so liams, of Holly Shelter district, in this county. We la Pompadour. don't know whether this is the beginning of a new fash-

We fear that Mr. Walker has again "put his foot in danger of such a course of policy upon the part of said it" in assuming to himself powers as Governor of Kanearly days, and ought to be appreciated now by some the spirit of his instructions. His lengthy, excusatory, been natural to have expected the interview to have of mechanics and laborers are thrown out of employment have been the cause of great excitement and bitter feel-

England, by firing off vollies of proclamations. Some legislative bodies to judge of the qualifications of their on encroaching until the Dutch possessions in the New to the contrary is shown to the satisfaction of the proper at Stuttgardt be has had the bad taste to allow his wife business classes through them, under authority of Coned a member.

This affair is not over yet, we fear, but is coming to

The jury in the case of " Jack Dudley," a slave, arraigned as an accomplice with "Scott," a free negro, in the murder of "Bob," a slave, at the residence of Mr. T. H. Lane, as has been before stated in this paper, returned last evening with a verdict of manslaughter against said "Jack Dudley." - Daily Journal, 30th ult.

Superior Court.—We learn that the Jury in the turns indicate, &c., adding much irrelevant matter about | dict of "Guilty," the charge being murder. The verdict of the Jury was accompanied by an earnest recommen-Upon the whole, it would appear from the statement of dation to mercy. In this appeal to Executive elemency, tinued his travels into the country for a load of walnuts.

> Arrival of the Steamer Persla - Three Days Later from Europe_Large Amount of Specie Received_Commercial Panie in Europe.

New York, Oct. 28.—The steamer Persia arrived o-day, bringing Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 17th. The steamer City of Baltimore had arrived out. The commercial panic in Europe was increasing. Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £553,-

The Persia brings £200,000 sterling in specie. American securities were active but fluctuating. The It was reported that President Buchanan had written a letter to Mr. Dallas pledging the enforcement of the

international laws. A fearful panic was prevailing at Vienna, and a finan-

The banks of Holland and Belgium had advanced

A circular from the Colonial Office, addressed to the Governors of the British Colonies, has been issued, or- right along. Now, Lizzie, ef you're a mind to hev me, crowd to the counter, and then turned against them.— they would vote for Buchanan Kansas should be a free dering them to look to the defences of their Provinces, an take care of my house, an my children, an my things, They got an iron door bar, with which they faced the State, and now if we no not make it so, we shall lose On Wednesday next a general election will be held and not to neglect to make reasonable warlike preparatell me, an I'll cum in an take a cheer, if not, I'll get It was reported that the cholera had appeared in

village near London. Ten Broeck's American horse Belle won at the New

There has been considerable pressure at the Bank of England. The discounts continued to be very heavy.-Nevertheless the tone of the stock and money market is more favorable than at the sailing of the Baltie. The

The details of the Indian mail concur in promising prospects of a more cheering character. It is confidentsugar or molasses—paying prices which could be ill- for the preservation of the peace, and confident that that ly expected that the next mail will bring news of the afforded,-these articles were stored by the acre upon peace would be preserved, as no doubt it was just in the capture of Delhi. The mutineers had nearly exhausted

The ship Prince George, from Mobile, was abandoned at sea on the 4th inst., and the crew had arrived at

Death of the Secretary of State.

willingly to the demands of merit.

Church, to-day (Friday) at 11 o'clock, and was numerously attended. In respect to the memory of the detime. - Raleigh Standard.

Gov. Ligon's Proclamation_Baltimore Election, &c. calling on the military to attend at the polls, to preserve order at the Gubernatorial election, to be held in Baltimore, in a few days, has created a sensation in this city. and constitutional right. He states that to bring the military into contact with the people, on the day of election, without an official requisition, would seriously en-

National Steam Vessels.

Important From Washington City. Washington, Oct. 30 .- It seems certain that the Administration feel outraged at Walker's course in Kansas, in purging the polls contrary to specific instruction not to act as a judge in the premises. There is but ssued a proclamation announcing his determination to little doubt that both Walker and Stanton will be recal-

The amount in treasury, subject to draft, is \$9.802,-000. The recipts of the week amount to \$441,000. The Post Master General re-advertises for four horse

Later from Havana. Charleston, Oct. 30th.—The steamship Isabel has arrived from Havana and Key West, 25th inst. The reports from the sugar crop on the island are

favorable The steamship Star of the West, with the California ing left New York on her outward trip two days sub- tive provisions of this bill is made a misdemeanor. sequent to her regular day.

In Danger. "Republicans" of New York! there is danger of an adverse result of the next Election next Tuesday! We speak plainly it, and frankly to you, for the exigency of

the case demands its .- Tribunc. If the Tribune is awake to the danger surrounding And one in the middle of a Western praire, encircled on every side by fire, giving no point of egress, could readily imagine the serious dilemma which The Tribune editor and his party now find themselves in. They not only smell the smoke, but begin to feel the flames. "UP GUARDS AND AT THEM!" One more charge, and Black "Republicanism" is annihilated.

head at a recent sitting to her "femme de chambre,"

THE CZAR'S INSULT TO THE FRENCH EMPEROR .-The Czar returned to Germany with the professed object of accompanying the Empress, his consort, back to
St. Petersburg. Her Imperial Majesty was staying
with her rlations at Darmstadt. There it would have
Union. In this period of money-panic, when thousands press plea that the Empress' health did not permit of Government, with overflowing millions in its treasury, her participation in the gaities and fatigues of such a would take occasion to increase the general distress by meeting. That capital having been chosen for such a stopping work on the public constructions. The plea of reason, all motive disappeared for the Empress Eugenie retrenchment in the Government expenditures is singuaccompanying Louis Napoleon. No sooner, however, larly out of time in this moment of national suffering, was the absence of that illustrious lady certain, than the when a cold and cheerless winter is closing in upon tens miserable Russian subterfuge became apparent. The of thousands of honest and industrious fathers of fami-Empress of Russia then hastened to Stuttgardt, and lies, wo are at a loss which way to turn to find the work partook of its pleasures, without involving herself in a to supply food and shelter for their helpless ones. sult is plain and unmistakeable, however plausible may serving men became conscious that the reckless system the Emperor of the French will, indeed, be unworthy of extravagance, had reached its limits, and was about the grace and beauty which he has placed on the throne, bursting, there was a large surplus of gold in the treas stead, he sent thither his brother Constantine, who dis- themselves and the country. The Secretary of the Treas to insult the Empress of the French. Well, under such gress-paid out about six millions in gold, by redeeming circumstances, might the intercourse between the two the United States bonds at sixteen per cent, premium. is ascribed to it.—Daily News.

SHARP, BUT " ORNARY."-A couple of youths, about 12 years old, but for the present nameless, who had been foraging about the streets to little purpose for some time, took into their heads on Monday last, that they could make better use of their talents, and having heard that toll-gate house on the Washington turnpike was vacant, concluded they would try their hands on toll collecting, and peradventure make a raise. Accordingly, they repaired to the scene of action, entered the house, swept it up, spread a piece of carpet, hung out the rates of tolls, and established themselves.

In a very short time a man came along with a drive of sheep, from which they made a collection without case of the slave girl Celia, returned, on Saturday, a ver- much difficulty, and they might have realized more in the same way, but such unexpected success quite satisfied them for the present and they suspended in order to invest their capital. One of the youths, the elder, conthe other came to town forthwith, and sinking his share of the proceeds-sad to say-in bad whiskey, towards the evening we saw him surrounded with urchins, dead requisition, in order to save his life. The parents of the to evil ends, and the authorities should lay a heavy hand on the wretch whoever he was, that sold the whiskey. Wellsburg (Va.) Herald.

> Aunt Lizze's Courtship .- Why you see, when my man came a courtin me. I hadn't the least thought of what he was after-nor I. Jobie came to our house one night, after dark, and rapped at the door. I opened it, sion followed. The crowd acted like Bedlam broke loose slave State? We answer a thousand times No. What and sure enough there was Jobie.

Come in, sez I: take a cheer.

do my arrants fust. But you had better come in and take a cheer, Mr

weeks, and every thing's been going to rack and ruin the scene. They arrived, fought their way through the Now hear the reply—"We told the masses last fall if some one else tu.

Why I was skeer'd and sed-If you come on this courtin business, come in. I must No, I can't till I know. That's my arrant. And I

can't sit down till my arrant's done. I should like to think on't a day or two. Now, you needn't Lizzie. Well, Jobie, if I must, I must—so here's tu ye then.

So Mr. W came in. Then he went after the Squire an he married us right off, an I went home with Jobie that very night. I tell you what it is, these long courtin's don't amount to nothing at all. Just as well

Fall of Sugar.—Do not be incredulous, reader, when we inform you that on Monday last, at the foot of Clear Lake, in this county, a shower of sugar candy fell, covering a large tract of country. It covered everything-leaves of trees, rocks, and the earth's surface alike. When discovered by the inhabitants the next morning, a part of it was of the consistency of syrup, It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of and the rest as perfectly crystalized as the candy of the William Hill, Esq., Secretary of State. He died at his shops. Its taste is precisely similar to that of unflavored residence, in this City, at 312 o'clock on Thursday mor- candy. Mr. J. Hale, the Clear Lake expressman, saw their own notes. Their movements all indicate a gradit while on the ground, and collected a box as samples, ual liquidation of business, and, if continued as at present Mr. Hill was in his 85th year, and had held the office which he brought to us. There is no mistake about the until the second Monday in April, we have scarcely a of Secretary of State for 46 years, being first elected in matter, as the public may learn for themselves by ca ling doubt they will be so far reduced as to be able to resume past, a cargo of sugar has been sold at rates averaging ernment shall survive, or a reign of terror arise in its 1811. For many years past, no matter what party was at our office. The specimens before us are generally irunder four cents per lb. Such a sudden cave-in never place -whether the majority of the people through the in power, he was again and again unanimously re-electballot-box shall hold the ultimate control of things, or ed by the Legislature. This is a high tribute to the at the other, as if broken off from some surface to which every means in their power. Their stock of coin is unfaithful officer and honest man, and as rare as it is exal- they adhered. They are from one-fourth to five-eighths derstood to be steadily increasing, and their suspended ted. It is seldom indeed that party rancor and party of an inch in length, some pure white, and others of a bills are being settled by payments and such substituany article. A man conducting his business fairly and Governor Ligon, knowing himself to be the Chief partiality is so effectually disarmed and brought to bow delicate pink huc. Their general appearance is that of tion of new bills as are satisfactory to the parties. very small stalagmites, such as we have often seen in With specie payments, we look for the first signs of He died not of disease. The machinery of life ran caves. A similar shower occurred at Salt Lake some revival of credit. down-the vital principle was gradually exhausted, and years since. Naturalists pretend to explain such phehe breathed his last without a struggle-without a move- nomena by saying that such saccharine showers are of ment of a muscle. In our next we hope to be able to insect origin; but their explanations seem even more IN ENGLAND .- From a document issued by the Ministry and legitimate profits. But combinations such as have just power of the State for the maintainance of order and the lay before our readers a short biography of his long and improbable than the fact itself—the latter being well attested, and the former a mere theory to c veuse ignorance direct revenues of France the first six months of 1857.

The funeral took place at the Methodist Episcopal of Nature's wonderous workings.-Napa Republican. THE CENTRAL AMERICA.-While the heart swells with pride at the recital of deeds of heroism done by our countrymen in India, it is no less grateful to see equally high qualities manifested under difficulties by our kindred men beyond the Atlantic. The wreck of the Central America, fatal and painful as it was, presents instances of composure, coolness, consideration, and real heroism, which dignify humanity. The Captain of the ill-fated vessel was truly a noble of nature. He died a revenue from custom-house duties alone of \$12,188,in the discharge of a duty which he might have in part neglected with impunity; but in him the finest part of these countries the last six months of 1857 should equal ancient chivalry appeard. In the presence of peril the (and it will doubtless exceed) the importation of the first women and children were his first care. He prepared to enforce this intention, but it was unnecessary. The passengers and crew were as resolute, determined, and humane, as himself; they seconded him in everything, and even the women were ready to do the work of men in aiding him. Some time ago, Capt. Hall, we think it was, wrote the account of two wrecks-an English and Washington, Oct. 29.—Three of the new steam sloops a French vessel. The conduct of the Englishmen con-Meanwhile, lawlessness is the order of the day and of war, it has been determined, will be built respectively trasted finely with the Frenchmen; they were obedient night. A citizen of this place who was in Baltimore at Pensacola, Gosport and Philadelphia. The place and fearless. Captain Herndon and his men behaved where the other sloop is to be built has not yet been de | not less nobly; and their conduct and the conduct of the termined. The building of the sloops will be commenced passengers speak irresistibly in favor of the high tone of the American mind. Their country ought to be proud 715; in 1857 it is 1416.

of them; all Cristendom will praise them.-Liverpool Post.

1st. That no bank shall issue notes payable at any twenty dollars and under by the first of January, 1861. That no notes of similar amounts after the dates aforesaid shall be issued. Sec. 5. Prohibits the circulation of all notes of the banks of other States, of the amounts specified, after the dates aforesaid. Sec. 6. Provides for the individual liability of stockholders after the exhaustion of the effects of the bank. Sec. 7. Provides that the chartered banks shall accept this act as part of their charters ; and in the event of their refusal to do so, it mails, had not reached Havana when the Isabel left .- shall be the duty of the attorney general to institute She could hardly be considered overdue, however, hav- suits for their forfeiture. Every violation of the respec-

The editor of the London "Sporting Magazine" thus speaks of the Babylon and Saunterer match, and of Gil. Patrick's letter:

The Babylon and Saunterer match was a good deal talked about on the road home, and we heartily hope that both in it and the Cesarewitch, Mr. Ten Broeck's pluck will meet with a return. As for Gillpatrick's letter, we are not surprised that such a mutton-fisted muff should have written it; but we are surprised that any American sporting paper would have given first insertion to such a mass of rubbish about "burnt-up" horses and "loose reins," &c., &c. One New York paper takes a really sensible jocular view of the Goodwood defeat.

Bank Reform. The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows:

" A decided feeling is exhibited here in favor of the One gray hair was discovered in Eugenie's imperial prohibition of bank notes under \$10. Some prominent citizens are in favor of carrying the limit up to ion-if so, it will go ahead of the Chinese Sugar Cane. amount to 6,933,000,000f., about £277,320,000 sterling. paged to limit the issue to at least \$10."

An Unwise Policy. The announcement that the public works will be sus

be the diplomatic excuses invented to disguise it; and of inflated speculations, with the collateral inflation and When on the banks of the Rhine it was the place fancy railroads, and dashing speculators, were the first to f the Czar to have sought an interview at Paris. In- call for relief against the crash they had brought upon monarchs be of that formal and reserved character which No other government ever paid such a sum as \$360,000 to hire its creditors to take their money before it was due; but this unexampled liberality will not be complained of by the people if it does not react too severely

upon them in this crisis of suffering. After having paid this bonus of \$360,000 to the bank and speculators, to come and take their six millions of dollars before it was due, Mr. Cobb discovers-if we are to believe announcements in the press-that the treasury has run so low that it will be necessary to go into a severe course of economy and retrenchment to bring the expenses of Government down to the means in hand.-The first step in this economical contraction, according to the same authority, is to stop the construction of buildings ordered by laws of Congress, and so cast thousands of poor men out of work and bread during this terrible stagnation of business.

We do not believe that any such policy as this i really designed, or will be persisted in. If it was wise ments for the benefit of corporations, it cannot be wise now to reverse the order, and contract again, when the effect is to fall directly upon the working classes. To do drunk, unable to stand alone and his mother helping him of the private jobbers, who have brought distress upon this, is to carry the Government directly in the footsteps home, where a stomach pump had to be brought into the country by first expanding unnecessarily, and then contracting as suddenly and with as little cause. Mr. boys should attend to them or they will certainly come Cobb cannot intend to do anything so suicidal; nor would the Executive, we feel assured, lend such a policy his sanction .-- Washington " States.'

> The second day's run on the Banks of New Orleans Mrs. Partingtion's attempt to drive back the sea with a was worse than the first. The Crescent, describing the broom. scene at the Citizens' Bank, says:

"When the door opened a scene of the wildest confu- and slave." Does any one want to make Kansas a real -scrambling, fighting, shouting, losing hats and coat- is it, then, that they do want? Why, simply this: tails, and densely jamming the interior of the bank in an There are a few negroes now in the territory owned by No, Lizzie, sez he, I've come of an arrant, and I alwas instant. The bank officers, finding themselves besieged people who have emigrated there from the South. by a crowd of madmen, secured the vaults and mounted party there desire to allow these negroes to be still held Others, outside, tried to clamber in at the windows, but stitution of the United States. Governor Walker says were hurled back. Intelligence of this being sent to the No! The putty Democrats of the North say No!ere courtin business. My wife's been dead these three Chief of Police, that officer dispatched all his specials to Why, gentlemen?—why?—what is your objection? crowd, having to fight freely with their fists at the same our offices, for they will punish us for our dishonesty.' time, some of the besiegers being highly belligerent. But would it not, after all, be better, gentlemen, to just Finally, the Mayor had to send down sixty additional honestly explain to the people all this humbug about policemen, who managed to preserve something like "free and slave States?" Would it not be better to order, when the work of redeeming the notes commen- utterly repudiate this silly clap-trap of Abolitionism.

> The New York and Philadelphia Banks. The condition of the banks of the city of New York

for the week ending October 24, was as follows: Discounts.....\$95,593,518 Circulation 6,884,739 For the preceding week, ending October 17, the ag-

In regard to the condition of the Philadelphia banks the Ledger has the following:

"The Philadelphia banks are not paying out many of

TOBACCO MONOPOLY IN FRANCE AND TOBACCO DUTIES compared with the corresponding period of 1856, it appears that the product of the sales of tobacco (the tobacco monopoly in the hands of the Regie) during the former period amounted to 84,168,000 francs, or nearly \$17,000,000, against 79,011,000 francs, or \$15,800,000. the first six months of 1856. During the same period there were imported into Great Britain for consumption 16,121,746 pounds of tobacco, exclusive of manufactur- per place to investigate the frauds in Oxford precinct, if 030. Supposing the importation of tobacco into both six months, the aggregate amount of revenue derived from tobacco, almost wholly of American growth, by the governments of Great Britain and France would reach, for 1857, the sum of \$58,376,080; or for France \$34,-000,000, and for Great Britain \$24,376,080. Almost every dollar of this enormous sum comes out of the labor and toil of American tobacco growers, and the figures one year with another, of the American tobacco trade astonished with their apathy. It no longer admits of a represent no more than a minimum average of the result, in France and Great Britain.—Wash. Union.

Banks in 1837, 1847, and 1857.—The number of banks in the Union in 1837 was 788; in 1847 it was

The bank notes in circulation in 1837 amounted to BANK REFORM IN TENNESSEE.—The following is the \$149,185,890; in 1847 they amounted to \$105,519,766; in the banking house of Russell, Sturges & Co., of Mount substance of a bill pending before the Legislature of they amount in 1857 to \$214,778,852. The specie held Vernon, visited Mansfield, with some \$930 of the notes by the banks of the Union in 1837 was \$37,915,540; in of the branch of the State Bank, of that place, for the 1847 it was \$35,132,516; in 1857 it is \$58,349,838.place except where issued. 2d. That no bank shall have The indebtedness of the people to the banks of the Unoffice or branch or agency for discount. 3d. That all ion in 1837 was \$535,115,702; their indebtedness in notes of \$5 and under shall be withdrawn from circula- 1847 was \$310,282,945; and in 1857 it is \$624,456,887. but before Mr. Sturges had time to gather up the pretion by the first day of January, 1859—all ten dollars The capital stocks of the Union in 1837 was \$290,772, cious treasure, a mob of citizens rushed into the bank and under by the first of January, 1860—and all of 091; in 1847 it was \$203,070,622; and in 1857 it is at a certain signal, and threatened him with a coat of \$370,834,274. Facts speak louder than words. Com- tar and feathers if he dared remove a dollar of the species pare 1837 with 1847; then compare 1857 with 1847; and tremble at the resemblance between '57 and '37. Richmond Examiner.

> NEW YORK BANKS .- The Bank Statement for the eek gives the following results: Loans, decreased.......\$1,652,308.

Specie, increased...... 2,568,413. Circulation, decreased...... 1,202,702 Deposits, increased 5,177,888 The contraction of the banks has always been conse quent on the fall of deposits. These are now on the in crease, and by the same rule the loans ought to go up. Their continued fall with such a statement will be entire ly inconsistent with rule

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM BLEEDING KANSAS. -The Westfield Argus has the following which is not only a good joke, but a fact:

"The best political joke we have heard this season was 'done' on the occasion of 'King' David Wilmot's speech at Erie. An Irishman who had listened attention of thirty-two years, as lately given in DeBow's Review: tively to him, finally turned to a friend and inquired .--An' that's David Wilmot, eh?' 'Yes,' was the response. 'And what is he running for?' Governor.'-Governor of Kansas is it?' 'No. Governor of Pennsylvania.' 'Faith, he said nothing of Pennsylvania. I

thought it was Kansas, sure." This is a fair illustration of the way our very "Republican" friends run everything into the ground for the sake of improving the chances of success with their un-

The friend of a celebrated wit expressed some surprise lowest denomination of bank bills. Measures are already that, with his age and his fondness for the bottle he the nominee of the party.—Exchange. The public debt of Russia is stated by the Patrie to amount to 6,933,000,000f., about £277,320,000 sterling.

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The public debt of Russia is stated by the Patrie to perform the subject, and there is very little doubt that a law will be passed to limit the issue to at least \$10." I drank too much for a single man.

What is a Free State? The New York Day Book, of the 29th ult., thus speaks of Gov. Walker's treachery:

"We have been slower than most of the independent Democratic papers in finding fault with Gov. Walker of Kansas. But we can no longer refrain from calling attention to his acts and asking for them the serious consideration of our readers. It is well known that we have what are called "free" and "slave" States, that is. States where negroes are placed in subordination to white men by law, and States where this exists, to a great extent, only by the force of custom or the rules of social life. A class of politicians at the North, however, do not desire to explain this truth to the public, but assuming that a so-called "free" State, that is, a State where negroes are turned out loose, is much better than one where their relation to white men is defined and they are thus humanely cared for, have been anxious to make Kansas a "free" State.

An election has recently taken place in Kansas which was to decide this question, and though it has been freely charged that Gov. Walker was using his influence to further the object of the "free State" men, there existed no tangible proof of the fact. We have, for this reason, abstained from any severe comments on his course. but we now feel satisfied that he has been zealously favoring the abolitionists from the start. We ask attention to an extract from a letter from Kansas in another column, which we clip from the Richmond South. We see by this that while the abolitionists are loudly complaining of frauds, they are themselves up to their eyes in the very iniquity they are condemning. This is characteristic of the party, and is no more than was to have been expected. While the democracy of Kansas have been congratulating themselves upon a hard earned victory. achieved only by the most earnest labor, Mr. Gov. Walker steps in with his ipse dixit and kicks it all over. He rejects at a blow the whole returns of one entire pre einet, and thus throws the election into the hands of the abolitionists! This is most assuredly a greater idea than his projected Pacific Moonshine Railroad.

Mr. Walker was going to Kansas to harmonise matters and to settle the negro question. What, we ask with all humility, has he settled? Suppose he succeeds in making it a "free State?" Does he, or any of the noodles who talk about the subject, know what a free State really is? Suppose the few free negroes in Kansas were kept in subordination to white men, would any white man in the wide world be the worse off? "Oh! but then it would be a slave State!" says some putty northern Democrat who is frightened out of his boots at the Black Republican cry of "slave States." Out upon such dodging the question! such sneeking subterfuges! The question can never be settled until you explain to the people what a free and slave State really is—until all this twaddle, by which politicians try to cover up the truth is done away with. Gen. Walker may talk about his "isothermal theory" until his head is as white as the tail of a polar bear, but it will amount to no more than

The truth is, we must explain what is meant by "free under the State law as they are now held under the Cor and boldly strike out on the merits of this question?-Governor Walker lays some claim to be a statesman and a little of a philosopher; but thus far he has shown but little evidence of the first characteristic and just none of the latter. If he does not turn out in the end to be the cat's-paw of northern freesoilism, we shall be joyfully

Since writing the above, we have received Gov. Walker's Proclamation, wherein he attempts to justify himself in rejecting the returns of the Oxford Precinct. It is sufficient to say that his action is wholly without authority, and an outragous exercise of power. The following is the section under which he acted: By the 16th section of the act of the Territorial Legisla

are of Kansas, entitled "an act to regulate elections," it is made the duty of the Secretary to examine the returns in the presence of the Governor, and to "give to the person have ng the highest number of votes in their respective districts certificates of their election to the Legislative Assembly. Now: we ask in all seriousness how does this section

give Gov. Walker the power to reject these returns?-His duty is to give the persons having the highest number of votes certificates of election, and yet he plumply refuses to do so! More than all, he does not even pretend to base his action upon any official evidence before him, but he takes this bold step, which is to change the destinies of Kansas, upon his own personal responsibil-

It is generally understood that Legislatures are the proper parties to determine the legality of the election of heir own members, but this Gov. Walker refuses to allow them to do in this instance. If an executive officer can thus interfere with the sacredness of the franchise and use his official power for such a purpose, then, indeed, we may as well at once submit to the rule of some imperious Louis Napeleon. Better a thousand times that Kansas should sink than that even the forms of Related. Allow that the wrong in the returns was all that Gov. Walker claims it to be, who made him judge and dictator in the premises? Frauds should be righted. but Gov. Walker has no right to commit a fraud in order to counteract a fraud. The Legislature was the proany had been committed. Gov. Walker had no power n the premises, and he would never have thought of exercising it had it not been for the clamor of the northern Abolitionists. Well, he is already beslaved with the praise of Greely and Raymond, and we presume will now be taken into full communion in the "nigger freedom church. But we should be greatly mistaken if this high handed outrage upon the principle of free government does not procure his instant removal. If the people of the South or even of the North-for all alike are interested in the preservation of Republican principles whether niggers are or are not allowed in Kansas-do not call with one accord for the removal of this man, we shall be doubt that he is a political adventurer playing into the hands of the Black Republicans.

ANOTHER BANK MOB IN OHIO.—A letter from Mount Vernon, Ohio, says : On Thursday, October 15, Mr. G. A. Sturges, a clerk purpose of obtaining the specie for the same. presenting his roll of notes at the counter, Mr. Colby the cashier, received them and counted out the "hard

from the bank. His package of notes was thrown 10 him, and he was ordered to leave town forthwith, or lay himself liable to corporeal suffering by no means agree On Saturday, the 17th, two of the partners in the banking house alluded to—Dr. Thompson and Mr. F. D. Sturges-visited Mansfield to try their luck with the bank. The specie was again counted out by the cashier. but before they had time to receive it, ruffians again entered the bank, and by threats and menaces actually drove Messrs. Thompson and Sturges out into the street Here several hundred citizens had collected and were ready for vengeance, and no doubt would have proceeded with their desperate work had it not been for the interferance of B. Burns, Esq., who acted as peace-maker on the occasion, pledging himself to our citizens that

they should not be molested. THE WEATHER AND CROPS .- Many of our readers will be pleased to preserve the following statement, de-

Average latest spring frost, March 23. Average earliest fall frost, October 26. Average time between the latest and earliest frost.

months and 4 days. Average date of first bloom, June 5. And for 1857, as follows: Latest spring frost, April 23. Earliest fall frost, average October 26. Growing season, 6 months and 3 days.

First bloom, June 25. The democracy would vote for the devil, if he were